

### County Provides For Lowering Pipes

Allocation of \$1700 to cover the cost of lowering the pipes of the Dominguez Water Company, which serves Torrance, in the right-of-way for Figueroa street south of 190th street, was made this week by the board of supervisors. The water pipes were encountered by R. F. C. forces working under the direction of the county road department, preparing the right-of-way for paving. The pipe lines were there by prior right, according to George Jones, county road commissioner, and as the grade is to be changed the lines must be moved.

Lowering of the company's water pipes in 29th street also was provided for by another allocation of \$150 made on motion of Supervisor John R. Quinn. This also is necessitated by road work.

### STORY 2

Continued from Page 1

ing a tie with a healthy red hue. Eying Randall, Klusman said: "Well I guess we can start digging our sewer any time now." Other directors understood that President Randall had only recently been defeated two-to-one for re-election as chairman from the San Fernando valley district. It was the last directors' meeting which Randall was able to attend. At that moment he looked as though he wished he had not come.

When the hour of meeting approached, the directors were informed that Mayor F. A. Jones of Hawthorne, who also has opposed the sewer, would be absent. With Randall the only opponent, Mayor Ray Darby of Inglewood moved that Randall be named as chairman at his last meeting. Reddening, Randall accepted.

Throughout the meeting Randall, to be consistent, voted "No" on motions upon which all the other directors voted "Yes." But directors noted that his "Noes" were weaker than before his defeat. One of the things that defeated Randall was the fact that valley residents learned that he was lacking a plan for reclaiming sewer water which it was proposed would be dumped in the valley and allowed to percolate into the ground. Randall had told them nothing about it, they claimed.

Mayor Klusman took the last laugh of the meeting. "I'm glad this is over so I can show them how I voted," he said. "Do you know, boys, I nearly got recalled because I voted with Jones once?"

## Notes From Washington

By  
**Charles J. Colden**  
Congressman, 17th District

One of the most interesting and surprising events in the history of legislation was the resolution which repealed the gold standard and provided that all existing coins and currency of the United States, including federal reserve notes and also the notes of federal reserve banks, shall be legal tender for all debts public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues. This bill, also approved by the Senate, is the most far-reaching currency legislation ever enacted in the United States.

After the long years of discussion and the gradual



establishment of the gold standard and the demonetization of silver the old system was upset in a twinkling and a new one substituted in the House following a three-hour debate. It was stated on the floor of the House that more than \$100,000,000,000 of obligations, public and private, in the United States, contain a gold clause and are payable in gold. For many years it has been the promise of the government to pay its bonds in gold and this procedure has been followed quite largely by states, counties, and municipalities and other public agencies. Yet it is an undisputed fact that the lender never paid in gold but merely used bank credit by a check on the bank.

The same custom has been followed by insurance companies in making loans to corporations and to private individuals which were never paid in gold. The custom was even adopted by many banks in their loans to their customers, but the customer as a rule received no gold but merely a credit on his deposits. The gold standard seemed to be so firmly established, theoretically, in the United States that it did not seem possible that it would ever be overthrown. President Hoover, in his campaign for re-election last fall, prided himself on the fact that he had maintained the gold standard.

For many years there has been a considerable minority in the country that have consistently opposed the gold standard and favored bimetallism. You remember the famous battle of '96 under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan. Another element, smaller in number, has favored the making of paper money legal tender for all debts, private and public. The old greenbacker was ridiculed as being an advocate of "rag-baby" money. The silverites were hoisted as repudiators. But

Republicans and a few conservative Democrats, made a desperate fight against the repeal of the gold standard. Although their speeches were eloquent, their efforts were in vain. Two hundred and eighty-three responded for the bill in the House. Only 57 were recorded against it. Six of these were Democrats. This vote disclosed that even the Republicans were divided on this measure. The Senate vote was 48 to 20.

One of the subjects that arouses considerable partisan debate is civil service. The Republican leaders defend the civil service and the Democrats attack it. A big majority of the government employees have been under civil service since the Wilson administration, as President Wilson was a great friend of civil service. Under 12 years of Republican administration these places have been largely refilled by Republicans because of death or resignation or removal. Before President Hoover left the White House he placed thousands of other employees under civil service.

The Democrats, of course, are anxious to shake the plum tree and give these jobs to their deserving friends. The result has been that this question bobs up in debate quite frequently. One day when the Democrats introduced a resolution in the House demanding an investigation of the civil service commission in Washington, in order to defeat the resolution the Republicans raised the question of no quorum. As the Speaker began to count the members a number of Republicans hurriedly left the room. This aroused the ire of Democratic leaders and a number of them jumped up and demanded that the doors be closed so that no more Republicans might escape. For a few moments it was a stormy scene, but no body got hurt, a quorum was counted and the resolution passed and an investigation will be held by the civil service committee of the House after the adjournment of Congress.

It seems that the civil service law, adopted 50 years ago, provided that the civil service appointees in Washington should be apportioned among the various states. But the civil service commission has not followed this rule. The states nearest have had all the best of the appointments made in Washington. Virginia has approximately three and one-half times as many appointments as had been allotted to that state. Maryland has five times as many appointments as the allotment provides. Iowa and Vermont are among the favored states, but they have not been favored to the extent of Maryland and Virginia. Based upon the quota provided by the law, the District of Columbia is entitled to 132 civil service appointments in Washington. The District of Columbia has actually

received 10,778 appointments. The state of California is entitled to 1544 appointments and has received but 342, which discloses that California has 1202 less than the number for which the law provides.

Under the independent offices appropriation bill the House adopted an amendment providing that the provisions of the civil service act be carried out and each state assigned its quota. This amendment was mutilated in the Senate through the influence of the senators who represent the states that have mostly profited by the civil service commission's conduct in ignoring this provision of the law. The conferees on the differences between the House and the Senate have been having a hot battle over this apportionment. If the House wins, California will be entitled to about 1200 additional civil service appointments in Washington.

The Washington newspapers are making a hard fight to save the bacon of the favored ones. But if the House provision is maintained in the bill, there probably will be a big rush for civil service examinations and an invasion of Washington by those who can qualify in the other sections of the country.

Howard W. Baker of San Pedro, a son of Doctor C. R. Baker of the Navy at San Pedro, has been appointed to Annapolis. Young Baker is a graduate of the high school of San Pedro, stood very high in his examination and has the recommendation of a number of the prominent citizens of San Pedro.

I have learned something about Annapolis in this examination. The tests are very difficult and it is rare that the applicants pass this examination unless they have spent some time in a preparatory school. The ordinary high school course is not sufficient to prepare the average student for the exacting examination he is required to take.

LOS ANGELES, (U.P.)—Andrew Green, 82, accidentally swallowed his false teeth. The teeth were extracted by Dr. Simon Jasberg, and Green was none the worse for the experience.

has been cheated out of his opportunity to make a statement. Some of these pests seem to have a higher motive than to merely get their names in the Congressional Record. Others jump up and ask questions which disclose either inattention or ignorance.

I know of no custom that does more to interrupt the orderly consideration of matters in the House so much as the habit of injecting questions and making statements when some member has the floor. Some of these pests have made themselves such a nuisance that one feels they should be thrown out on their ear. Such conduct would not be tolerated in the average public meeting in any part of the country. I am glad, however, to report that but a few of the members comport themselves so discourteously and that a big majority not only endeavor to observe the rules of the House but also the courtesies that should exist in such a body.

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### Dairymen Get Together to Curb 'Milk War'

Torrance and every other section of the county today took note of the gradual increase in the cost of living with a boost in the price of milk to 10 cents a quart, delivered to homes.

The increase, which varied from one to three cents a quart in various sections of the city, was the result of dairymen and milk distributors "getting together" at conferences last week. All milk now is to be of uniform butter fat content and all discounts have

been eliminated, according to W. J. Kuhrt, chairman of the Los Angeles milk arbitration board. More than 80 per cent of distributors are signed.

At stores the uniform price is to be nine cents a quart, while the wholesale price to stores and restaurants is to be seven and one-half cents.

To avoid a recurrence of "milk wars," dairymen and milk distributors throughout the county are endeavoring to obtain federal regulation of the industry. Federal licensing and enforcement are to be discussed next Monday, June 19, when the stabilization program is to be presented to the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

# A&P Low Prices

Are Holding Old Friends and Making New Ones.

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHALLENGE or CLOVERBLOOM |                       |
| <b>BUTTER</b> lb.        | <b>18<sup>c</sup></b> |
| WAX PAPER CUT-RITE       | 125-foot roll 17c     |

  

|                                     |                  |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>TILLAMOOK CHEESE</b>             | lb.              | <b>18c</b> |
| <b>CRISCO SHORTENING</b>            | 1-lb. can        | <b>17c</b> |
|                                     | 3-lb. can        | <b>49c</b> |
| <b>MARCO DOG FOOD</b>               | 3 cans           | <b>13c</b> |
| <b>DEL MONTE PEARS</b>              | 2 No. 2 1/2 cans | <b>29c</b> |
| <b>Del Monte Catsup</b>             | 14-oz bottle     | <b>13c</b> |
| <b>Coffee Chase &amp; Sanborn</b>   | lb. can          | <b>29c</b> |
| <b>Salad Dressing Kraft</b>         | quart jar        | <b>25c</b> |
| <b>Marshmallow Fluffs, Assorted</b> | lb.              | <b>13c</b> |
| <b>Tobacco Prince Albert</b>        | can              | <b>11c</b> |

  

DELICIOUS LOW COST MEATS

|  |     |                      |
|--|-----|----------------------|
| <b>MAYONNAISE</b>                      | pt. | <b>5<sup>c</sup></b> |
| WITH PURCHASE OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: |     |                      |
| PURE PORK SAUSAGE                      | lb. | 15c                  |
| GROUND BEEF                            | lb. | 15c                  |
| SLICED BACON Cudahy's                  | lb. | 25c                  |

  

|                     |                               |     |                |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| <b>COLORED HENS</b> | FRESH KILLED DRY PICKED       | lb. | <b>19c</b>     |
| <b>VEAL ROAST</b>   | Leg or Loin...Milk-Fed Veal   | lb. | <b>15c</b>     |
|                     | CUTLETS OR LOIN CHOPS         | lb. | 25c            |
| <b>POT ROAST</b>    | Grain-Fed Beef                | lb. | <b>7c</b>      |
|                     | ARM CUTS                      | lb. | 15c            |
| <b>HAMS</b>         | Cudahy's Puritan...Either End | lb. | <b>12 1/2c</b> |
| <b>CHEESE</b>       | Monterey Maid...Jack          | lb. | <b>15c</b>     |

  

**NEW POTATOES** 5 lbs. **7c**

Young Berries 2 boxes **9c** Fancy Tomatoes Large lb. **5c**  
New White Onions lb. **1c**

PRICES EFFECTIVE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 17, 1933.

## THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

*Henry Ford*  
Dearborn, Mich.

June 5, 1933

### LOW PRICE CARS VS. CHEAP CARS

We do not build a low-price car: the cost to us of building our car is pretty high.

But we do sell a high quality car at a low price. Almost every new Ford V-8 car we have built so far this year, has cost more to manufacture than its selling price was. As you buy them at only \$490 to \$610, we have to depend on increasing volume to make up the difference.

The reason for this is simple: — a manufacturer who gives good value must expect to lose money on the first cars he sells because he cannot charge all his costs to the people who are first to buy.

But with the purchaser it is different — he cannot afford to lose anything on a car. It must give him full value from the first, and keep on giving him full value for years.

Two things make possible our combination of low prices and high cost quality:

1. Volume Production
2. Taking only one profit

First, we set our price at what would be fair to the public on the basis of economies we enjoy in volume production. Then, in order to justify and maintain our low price we must get volume sales.

Thus it comes that a car which is really high-cost to make, is also low-cost to buy.

There is a difference between a cheap car and a low-priced high quality car. Ford prices are always fixed at a point which makes it profitable for a customer to buy.

Good and lasting business must produce profit to the buyer as well as to the seller. And of the two, the buyer's profit must be, comparatively, the larger one.

It pays us to sell the Ford V-8 because it pays you to buy it.

*Henry Ford*

**49c**

COMBINATION SPECIAL

New MIXER and One Pint **WESSON OIL**

Whip with one hand... pour with the other

PERFECT MAYONNAISE IN 15 MINUTES!

The recipe is on the mixer